IN THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims below will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in this application:

Listing of Claims

Claims 1-19. (Canceled)

Claim 20. (currently amended). A method for inhibiting tumor cells in a target organ, while reducing the risk of UV radiation exposure or vitamin D toxicity, said tumor cells being selected from the group consisting of prostate cancer cells, breast cancer cells, skin cancer cells, colon cancer cells, pancreatic cancer cells and lung cancer cells, said method comprising the step of administering to a patient a composition comprising an effective amount of 25-hydroxyvitamin D, or an alkylated, glycosylated, arylated, halogenated, hydroxylated or orthoesterified analog, salt, or derivative thereof capable of being hydroxylated by vitamin D 1-alpha hydroxylase in ~~a~~ the target organ, said effective amount being an amount which increases serum ~~to increase~~ levels of ~~a metabolite of said~~ 25-hydroxyvitamin D or its said analog, salt or derivative to between about 20 and 250 nmol/L ~~in said tumor cells in a target organ wherein the tumor cells have has a hydroxylase enzyme for synthesizing 1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D from said 25-hydroxyvitamin D and results in intra-target organ cell levels of said 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D between about 25 and about 250 nmol/L~~.

Claim 21. (previously presented). The method of claim 20 wherein said composition comprises 25-hydroxyvitamin D.

Claim 22. (previously presented). The method of claim 20 wherein said hydroxylase enzyme is 25-hydroxyvitamin D-1-alpha-hydroxylase.

Claim 23. (canceled).

Claim 24. (previously presented). The method of claim 20 wherein said tumor cells are prostatic cancer cells.

Claim 25. (canceled).

Claim 26. (previously presented). The method of claim 20 wherein said 25-hydroxyvitamin D, or an analog, salt, or derivative thereof is administered as a

composition comprising said 25-hydroxyvitamin D, or an analog, salt, or derivative thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Claim 27. (currently amended). A method for inhibiting cancer cells in a target organ, while reducing the risk of UV radiation exposure or vitamin D toxicity, said cancer cells being selected from the group consisting of prostate cancer cells, breast cancer cells, skin cancer cells, colon cancer cells, pancreatic cancer cells and lung cancer cells, said method comprising the step of administering to a patient a composition comprising an effective amount of 25-hydroxyvitamin D, or an alkylated, glycosylated, arylated, halogenated, hydroxylated or orthoesterified analog, salt, or derivative thereof capable of being hydroxylated by vitamin D 1-alpha hydroxylase in ~~a~~ the target organ, said effective amount being an amount which increases serum ~~to increase~~ levels of ~~a metabolite of said~~ 25-hydroxyvitamin D or its said analog, salt or derivative to between about 20 and 250 nmol/L ~~in said tumor cells in a target organ wherein the tumor cells have a hydroxylase enzyme for synthesizing 1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D from said 25-hydroxyvitamin D and results in intra-target organ cell levels of said 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D between about 25 and about 250 nmol/L~~.

Claim 28. (previously presented). The method of claim 27 wherein said composition comprises 25-hydroxyvitamin D.

Claim 29. (previously presented). The method of claim 27 wherein said hydroxylase enzyme is 25-hydroxyvitamin D-1-alpha-hydroxylase.

Claim 30. (canceled).

Claim 31. (previously presented). The method of claim 27 wherein said cancer cells are prostatic cancer cells.

Claim 32. (canceled).

Claim 33. (previously presented). The method of claim 27 wherein said metabolic precursor is administered as a composition comprising said precursor or a salt, isomer, or derivative thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Claims 34-38. (canceled).